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Alexandria Gazette

Showers today and probably to-morrow. Moderate to fresh southeast and south winds. High tide 8:03 a. m. and 8:34 p. m. Sun rose 4:41. Sun sets 7:36.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

RENOMINATION OF INCUMBENTS

Wilson and Marshall Again Selected to be Standard Bearers

LONE STAR OPPONENT

Executive Notified at One O'clock This Morning, Said, "I'm Very Grateful to My Friends"

Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—For President, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.

For Vice President, Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.

This ticket was renominated by the Democratic national convention in the Coliseum here a few minutes before midnight last night. The President was not literally nominated by acclamation. One delegate defiantly shouted "no" when Chairman James put the question. This was Delegate-at-Large Emmet R. Burke, of Chicago.

The renomination of Mr. Wilson was accomplished at 11:56 p. m., after a nominating speech by Judge John Westcott, of New Jersey, and seconding speeches by Judson Harmon, of Ohio, and Gov. Stuart, of Virginia. Vice President Marshall was renominated by acclamation. The formality was recorded at 11:57 p. m. All oppositions crumbled away—the candidacies of Roger Sullivan, of Illinois; Gov. Major of Missouri, and Gov. Moreland, of Nebraska, having failed to enlist serious support.

Mr. Marshall was placed in renomination by Senator Kern, of Indiana. There were no seconding speeches.

The name of Ambassador James W. Gerard, who was endorsed by the New York delegation for Vice President, was not presented to the convention.

At 12:07 a. m. a committee was appointed to wait on the platform committee to see if it could get its report ready within reasonable time, and so wind up all remaining convention work. It had been in session at the Planters' Hotel since early Thursday morning.

Washington, June 16.—President Wilson was notified at one o'clock this morning by his secretary that he and Vice President Marshall had been renominated by acclamation at the St. Louis convention. His only comment was, "I am very grateful to my generous friends."

St. Louis, June 16.—The Democratic platform was completed at 7:45 last night by the subcommittee of nine members of the committee on resolutions.

The subcommittee then took a recess until 10 o'clock when it submitted the draft of the platform to the full committee for its approval. The subcommittee was in session practically all day. The biggest fight was over the suffrage plank.

As finally adopted, it follows the lines of the suffrage plank in the Republican platform adopted at Chicago last week.

The platform declares in favor of keeping the troops in Mexico long enough to insure against further uprisings which might endanger American territory. The proposal to incorporate a plank declaring against a member of the Supreme Court leaving the bench to engage in a political contest was not incorporated into the platform. Nothing was said on the subject.

The Democrats declare in favor of the principle of woman suffrage and recommend it to the States for action.

The President's suggestion for a plank on Americanism was incorporated. The declaration is strong in its insistence on whole-hearted support of the government by all citizens. It is understood that all parties are called upon to spurn political support from any organization of foreign born citizens which endeavors to influence this government's policy of international affairs. Confidence is expressed in the first body of citizens and "America First" is emphasized as the creed of all.

The platform points out that the administration has avoided war, and at the same time has preserved American rights and has secured certain guarantees of freedom of intercourse with other nations.

The policy of the administration with respect to weaker nations, is withheld. It is pointed out that the policy of this government is, and should be, to refrain from interference in the affairs of smaller nations except in extreme cases and at the same time to assist them to become prosperous.

The platform indorses the creation of a scientific tariff commission. It declares that the Underwood tariff law was drawn in the interests of the people, whereas the Republican tariffs were enacted in the interests of special privileges.

The principle of the government ship purchase bill as a means of building up the merchant marine is indorsed.

The platform urges co-operation between labor organizations and the government in the building up of the industrial forces of the country as a measure of preparedness, declares for an eight-hour law for workmen on public projects; favors an old age pension for government employees and praises the Federal reserve act as a measure which has operated to the benefit of the business of the country.

CONGRATULATE CARLIN

Democratic Committee Pass Resolutions at Yesterday's Meeting

At yesterday's meeting of the Democratic Committee of the Eighth Congressional District, which nominated Hon. Charles C. Carlin, for Congress, the following resolutions, offered by Major R. A. McIntyre, of Warrenton, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, at a meeting of the Democratic Committee of the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, held on the first day of May, 1916, in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, for the purpose of naming a day for the holding of a direct primary election in accordance with the law of Virginia, to nominate a candidate for U. S. House of Representatives from the Eighth Congressional District Tuesday, August 1, 1916, was fixed as the date upon which said primary election should be held, with the proviso that all parties desiring to enter said primary as candidates for said Democratic nomination should, after complying with the provisions of the law of the State of Virginia, on or before the second day of June, 1916, notify in writing the Chairman of this Committee of said candidacy;

"And, as the Hon. Charles Creighton Carlin of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, is the only person who has complied with the provisions of law and Party requirements, the Committee, performing its duty, and exercising its powers under the Statutes, hereby determines that a primary election for Tuesday August 1, 1916, is not necessary; therefore, this committee, in the further exercise of the power conferred upon it by law, and the Democratic Party organization, hereby declares Charles Creighton Carlin of Alexandria, Virginia, the Democratic nominee for the U. S. House of Representatives from the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, to be voted for in the election to be held on the seventh day of November, 1916.

"Be it further resolved, that the Democratic Committee of the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, in thus discharging its duty to the Party, takes this occasion to express its sense of appreciation of the faithful and highly efficient services that have been heretofore rendered by the Hon. Charles Creighton Carlin as our Representative in the U. S. House of Representatives, and we congratulate the people upon the high position which is now occupied by him among his associates, and express the confident belief that by his future services and career he will amply justify the confidence and trust that have been reposed in him by the people of the Eighth Congressional District, and we heartily commend him to the people of this District as a public servant who has in every way demonstrated himself to be worthy of their continued suffrage and confidence."

RALEIGH T. GREENE

R. A. McINTYRE,

VIRGINIANS LAUD WILSON

Delegation Brings Resolution Passed By State Convention

IS DEEPLY STIRRED

Tells Visitors Support of His Native State Makes Him Very Proud and Very Humble

Washington, June 16.—President Wilson displayed deep emotion yesterday when a delegation of Virginians called at the White House and told him of the feeling of pride that the Old Dominion holds for her "greatest living son" and his wonderful achievements as Chief Executive of the American nation.

The President, in responding to the tribute paid him by the Virginia Democratic Convention in a set of resolutions which were presented him, alluded to the great and unexpected difficulties which have confronted the Administration during the last two years, and said that under the circumstances a man could only be sure of the motives that prompted his course and the thoughts that laid back of his actions.

The Virginia delegation was headed by Representative Carlin, of Alexandria, and Col. James P. Woods, of Roanoke, spokesman for the delegation. The resolutions, extolling Wilson and his administration, were handed the President by Colonel Woods, who said:

"We are proud of you and of what you have done. You, true to the chivalrous traditions of Virginia, your native State, are too proud to fight if there is any other way with honor. These resolutions are Virginia's answer to the low-pitched taunt of some of our political rivals."

The President, glancing at the set of resolutions and unable to control his emotion, said the testimony and good will from Virginia made him feel humble and yet proud. The President's response was as follows: "I had the pleasure of seeing these resolutions when they were printed after the adjournment of your convention, and I had already felt the encouragement which they brought me in generous measure; but it is an especially gracious act on the part of the convention to have appointed a committee to come in person to present these resolutions to me."

"I want you to know, in the first place, that when you do me honor of this sort, you make me feel very proud; but you make me feel also very humble, because in the midst of a great many unexpected difficulties, a man can never be sure that he is taking the wisest course. He can only be sure of the motives that prompt him in that course and of the thoughts that lie back of the course."

"I have been saturated all my life in the traditions of American history to which Virginia has made such abundant contributions, and I feel that the spirit that animates a nation is the spirit which its executive ought at least to try to interpret and put into action. That has been my endeavor, and that I have won, in acting upon these principles, the affectionate admiration and support of my native state gives me deep and proud gratification."

"You have greatly overstated my claims to credit, but I accept what you have said very gladly as a tribute of the heart rather than a tribute of the judgment, although I know you intended it as both, and as a tribute of the heart it gives peculiar pleasure."

"It is not often, gentlemen, that there is personal contact of this sort in this rather strenuous and lonely business of conducting a government and therefore it was an instinct of real friendship that you came in such interesting numbers to bring me this encouragement and to tell me that you do believe in the motives and in the purposes that have characterized this administration. I can only think you very humbly and very heartily for the great compliment and the great pleasure that this visit has

given me."

In the delegation besides Colonel Woods and Representative Carlin were State Chairman Rorer A. James Danville; T. H. Wilcox, Jr., Norfolk; Fisheries Commissioner John S. Parsons, Accomac; Judge John W. Price, Bristol; Irving P. Whitehead, Lynchburg; M. E. Elliott, Richmond; Hollis Rhinehart, Charlottesville, and Hiram Smith, Richmond.

GOV. STUART'S SPEECH

Voices Enthusiastic Loyalty Which State of His Birth Has for Wilson

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—Governor Henry C. Stuart, of Virginia, speaking for the State of his birth and for the South as a whole, seconded the nomination of Woodrow Wilson last night in a speech that rang with eloquence and with the pride which all Virginians feel in their gift to the nation.

During the whole of yesterday's proceedings the Virginians on the convention floor participated in the frenzied demonstrations which marked the second day's session and in the passionate enthusiasm with which every reference to the Wilson administration was met.

The Virginia delegates lifted the standard of the State aloft and led the procession which marched for fifteen minutes down the aisles of the great hall. They were the first to form in line, and were immediately followed by delegates from other States.

Governor Stuart spoke as follows: "Virginia, the mother of Presidents has given into my hand the honor and the highest commission to express for her the pride she feels in the contribution she has made to the nation and to the world in her illustrious son, Woodrow Wilson, and to second his nomination for President of the United States. Proud as she is of her Jefferson, the founder of our new conception of the measure of human liberty, and who laid the sure foundation of a popular government on the earth, a government which recognized and guaranteed the priceless blessings of civil and religious liberty; proud as she is of her Madison, who, as President of the United States, wrenched from the mother country our commercial freedom on the high seas; proud as she is of her Monroe, who announced and maintained a doctrine which has been a bulwark of safety in the enjoyment of liberties already achieved she is today no less proud of her Wilson, who, while guarding with jealous care the heritage of his great predecessors, has led the way to a new freedom, the freedom of the American people from the financial and commercial control of the privileged classes, which have been fostered and pampered by a generation of Republicanism."

"Though all his mighty conflicts with selfish and entrenched interests at home, he has been beset by international complications growing out of a world war which has almost shaken the foundations of civilization itself, and yet we find his steady hand at the helm strong in the confidence and support of his fellow-countrymen and in the respect of all the nations of the earth."

"Unmoved by the lamentations of the false prophets of disaster at home and abroad, he has protected the rights and interests of America and Americans on sea and on land—he has given the country peace with honor and an abounding prosperity which has reached one hundred millions of the happiest and freest people that ever lived on the globe. Our banks, once proverbially timid and apprehensive of panics, have filled their coffers as never before, and now rest in confidence that they have this great government behind them for every legitimate purpose. Our garners are bursting with abundance, yielding to the tiller of the soil a reward for his toil, which, with his newly acquired access to capital and credit, has lifted him into a position of independence, where he is no longer asked to thank the Republican party for harvest and seedtime, for rain and sunshine, for which it so long claimed an exclusive patent. The boasted full dinner pail of the workman has been doubled in size and is full to overflowing."

"How inconsistent is the Republican plea that this great tide of prosperity is due solely to a foreign war when coupled with their criticism of the man whose wisdom, moderation and patriotism have preserved us from a disastrous participation in a need-

RUSSIAN DRIVE STILL GOING ON

Austrian Resistance Stiffens But Advance is Unchecked

LOSSES OVER 150,000

Deadlock at Tarnopol Continues, But Breaches in Both Austrian Flanks Grow Wider

Petrograd, June 16.—The Russian advance along the whole southwestern front continues to develop with a degree of swiftness which has astonished the country.

The success of the movement thus far is looked upon as the more remarkable in view of the strong defenses which had been erected by the Austrians during their long period of preparation and their supposed readiness for resistance to any manner of assault.

The outstanding features are the steadily mounting number of prisoners, augmented by the surrender of large Austrian units in their entirety. The wholesale abandonment of military trains and all sorts of field equipment in such enormous quantities that they cannot yet be estimated, and finally, so far as is known here the comparatively small extent of Russian losses.

Except in the centre of the front which runs from Volhynia to the Roumanian border, the Austrians have been wholly unable to resist the Russian drive. In the vicinity of Tarnopol the opposing forces are still in deadlock, but on both flanks, in the Lutsik region and in the Dniester sector, the breach made in the Austrian lines is widening constantly.

In the Lutsik region, the Russian forces, after piercing the Austrian lines by capturing the fortress, have progressed in two diverging directions, toward Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, and have attained points only 20 miles from both of these objectives.

A similar wedge has been driven into the Austrian lines from Dubno toward Sokal. This wedge has penetrated 30 miles into the Austrian lines, and the breath of the breach made has been increased to 60 miles for 30 miles between the Dniester and Pruth.

The Russian occupation of Sniatyn which means an advance of 16 miles beyond Czernowitz not only threatens Kolomea but leaves the Austrian position at Czernowitz virtually untenable as its continued occupation would leave the forces defending the city cut off from the remainder of the army.

It is estimated by Russian officers that the Austrians have lost nearly half the forces operating in the southwestern front.

More than 150,000 men have been captured by the Russians during the offensive movement on the Volhynian and Galician fronts it is officially announced.

London, June 16.—Confidence prevails among Russian observers of the offensive along the southern section of the battle line that the catalogue of the successes won by General Brusiloff and Letchitsky is by no means complete, telegraphs Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. It is estimated that the Central Powers losses along the front from the Pripiet to the Roumanian border now total 300,000 or nearly half the original effectives.

less war which would have converted the happiness and prosperity we now enjoy into the dire affliction of blood-stained Europe. We come not with explanations, excuses or apologies, but with a proud record of promises kept—a record of achievement; a record of constructive statesmanship; a record of deeds confirmed by the President and Congress who have been faithful soldiers of the common good.

"On this record we appeal with confidence to the judgment and to the conscience of the American people, for in this record they see, not the shifting sands of opportunism, but a rock, like unto Gibraltar, on which they can rest their faith and their hopes."

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH

Commoner Says He Will Support Woodrow Wilson

St. Louis, June 16.—Answering cheers and continued demands that he make an address, former Secretary of State Bryan went on the platform last night. He was introduced by Senator James.

Reviewing the struggles of the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan said: "After sixteen years of waiting our party entered the White House, and fortunately we won the Senate and the House at the same time. Our party became responsible for national affairs, and now we come, after three years of labor, to make our plans for the future, and to submit to the American people the claim of our party to continued confidence."

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist, or may have existed, as to particular measures or particular acts, we are here to begin the fight of 1916, a united party in every State in the Union, ready for battle."

"Today those who stand for the Democratic party are able to go before this nation, and not only give a reason for the faith that is in them but give a defense of the administration's claims to the confidence of the people."

"You may take all the administrations, from the beginning of our history as a republic to the beginning of the present one, and you will not find as many laws written upon the statute books of great importance to the people as you will find written in the last three years by Woodrow Wilson, a Democratic President."

In closing Mr. Bryan said:

"My friends, I believe that there is now before this country an opportunity such as no other country has ever had since the beginning of time. I believe that God, in His providence, has reserved for the United States the honor and the task of lifting the moral code that governs individuals up to the level of nations and making it a part of the code of all nations."

"There is a picture which has attracted attention wherever it has been seen—the picture of Christ before Pilate. Pilate represented the power of the Roman government, and back of him were the legions of Rome. Before Pilate helpless, unarmed, stood the Apostle of Love. For his triumph, they nailed Him to the tree and those who stood around mocked and jeered and said, 'He is dead!' But that, instead of being the end, was only the beginning."

"In a few centuries the power of Caesar was gone and his legions forgotten. The power of Christ, however, increased until hundreds, yes thousands of millions of people, have taken His name with reverence upon their lips; millions have been ready to die rather than surrender the faith that He put into their hearts. He has become the great factor of all history, the flowing figure of all time."

"Today Christ and Pilate again stand face to face, and Force and Love are again striving for mastery and dominion. The old world represented Force. It built its hope of peace on fear and threats of violence. Each nation attempted to terrorize other nations into peace, and in their efforts they engendered hatreds that ended in war."

"If the nations now at war had spent one-tenth as much trying to cultivate friendship as they have spent in trying to cultivate hatred, there would be no war in Europe today."

"And, my friends, if this is to be the task of this nation, what party is more fit to perform the task than the party that preaches the brotherhood of man as next in importance to the fatherhood of God?"

"I, as a lover of my country, want my country to win this greatest of all prizes. As a Democrat, I want my party to have the honor that shall come with the accomplishment and fulfillment of such a task, and I stand with the Democrats of the nation to give to Woodrow Wilson an opportunity to be that man."

GERMANS ROLL BACK RUSS

Berlin, June 15.—Russian infantry attacks rushing forward in thick wave on the Germans at Przewlodka and to the north have been repulsed with heavy loss to the Russians, according to the official headquarters report of today. In the Balkans the situation is unchanged. On the west front only a few artillery and patrol engagements were reported.

GAZETTE One Week 10c

NEW DRIVE ON THE WEST FRONT

London Expects Franco-British Move on Offensive Shortly

IS HINTED BY FRANCE

Semi-Official Communication Says Time is Ripe For Allies to Again Attack Their Enemies

London, June 16.—Signification is attached to a sentence embodied in a semi-official French communication received in London, inasmuch as it seems to draw the attention of the public to what is considered the serious failure of Germany's recent strategy.

"It seems, since the Vaux affair" the sentence reads, "that the Germans fronting Verdun are maintaining an attitude of expectation over the menace of events which they feel are becoming increasingly imminent."

This statement is generally interpreted, in the light of public expectation, that the time is rapidly approaching for an important Entente allied offensive.

Prof. Albert F. Pollard, of the chair of English history in the University of London, lecturing here on the progress of the war, said he anticipated a great offensive by the Entente Allies on the eastern front before long, but that the people must not expect the war to end before next year. The utmost to be hoped for this year, he said, was the defeat of Austria, a virtual settlement of the Balkan difficulty and the driving back of the Germans a considerable distance on the western front.

The final defeat of Germany could only come some time next year, the speaker added, after a winter of discontent such as Germany had never known and after another naval battle.

Professor Pollard's anticipations reflect the prevalent ideas in London. The view is held here that Germany made a serious mistake in strategy when she permitted Austria to withdraw half of her effectives from the Russian front for the operations against Italy, after having brought her own reserves from the Russian front to Verdun, which apparently has had the result of enabling Russia to make a surprisingly successful drive in Galicia and Volhynia. It is further considered that the recent naval battle deprived Germany temporarily of the means for prosecuting a combined military and naval offensive in the Riga region, and thus countering the Russian drive, which it now is expected is likely to go on to fresh successes, as it is believed it will be extremely difficult to reinforce the Teutonic allies on the Russian front.

Reading the French semi-official communication in connection with the recent presence of General Joffre and the French minister in London and Premier Asquith's announcement on Wednesday of the proffered British help to the French, the public are looking forward to coming events with curiosity and confidence.

According to reports received in London the German and Austrian governments are making desperate efforts to conceal the truth about the Russian drive from their people. The belief prevails here that weeks must elapse before the Austrians are able to withdraw forces from the Italian front for the defense of Lemberg and that it may then be too late.

According to special dispatches from Petrograd, the Russians are withholding their strength on the center and are driving hard westward on both flanks. It is believed in Petrograd, according to these dispatches, that the further development of General Brusiloff's victory will depend largely on the progress of Russia's western allies' general strategic plans. The Entente Allies now are all in touch by wireless and their co-ordination in strategy has reached a point never before achieved in the course of the war.